

## SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, Takeshi Kubo, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan, Kazuhiro Igarashi, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan and Hideyuki Saso, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

AUTHENTICATION APPARATUS, USER AUTHENTICATION METHOD, USER  
AUTHENTICATION CARD AND STORAGE MEDIUM

of which the following is a specification : -

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

AUTHENTICATION APPARATUS, USER  
AUTHENTICATION METHOD, USER AUTHENTICATION  
CARD AND STORAGE MEDIUM

This application is a Continuation of application number 09/084,323, filed May 26, 1998, now pending.

This application is based upon and claims priority of Japanese patent application nos. 9-264839 filed September 10, 1997 and 10-94592 filed April 7, 1998, and U.S. patent application no. 09/084,323, filed May 26, 1998, the contents being incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to authentication apparatuses, user authentication methods, user authentication cards and storage mediums, and more particularly to an authentication apparatus, a user authentication method for an authentication apparatus, a user authentication card, and a storage medium storing a program for user authentication.

Conventionally, the security function provided in a personal computer (PC) generally carries out the authentication by inputting a password or a user identification (ID) from a keyboard. According to this conventional method, the password or user ID defined by the user is made secret to a third party, and various accesses are started and carried out responsive to the authentication made with respect to an input made from a screen of the personal computer or the like.

However, if the password or the user ID, which is a string of characters or numbers, becomes known to the third party, the authentication may easily be given to the third party, and there was a problem in that the reliability of the security provided may not be sufficiently high.

In order to solve these problems of the prior art, it is an object of the present invention to improve the reliability of the security by use of a key peculiar to the user and to carry out an authentication with a high security in a simple manner by carrying a card set with the key, by carrying out the authentication by collating with registered

1 coordinate patterns or the like a coordinate pattern  
input from a tablet or a touch panel of an apparatus  
which is capable of detecting coordinates such as a  
pen input type personal computer (pen PC) and an  
5 apparatus having the tablet or, a coordinate pattern  
which is input from holes or openings, cutouts and  
marks of the card.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 Accordingly, it is a general object of the  
present invention to provide a novel and useful  
authentication apparatus, user authentication method,  
user authentication card and storage medium, in which  
the problems described above are eliminated.

15 Another and more specific object of the  
present invention is to provide an authentication  
apparatus comprising detecting means for detecting  
coordinates input from a coordinate detector via a  
member which specifies a plurality of discontinuous  
20 different coordinates, comparing means for comparing  
the detected coordinates and a plurality of registered  
coordinates, and authentication means for carrying out  
an authentication based on a compared result. Since  
the present invention makes the authentication by  
25 collating the coordinate pattern which is input via  
the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a  
card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is  
possible to improve the reliability of the security by  
use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the  
30 security with the high reliability can be achieved  
simply by a portable member such as a card set with  
the key.

Still another object of the present  
invention is to provide an authentication apparatus  
35 comprising detecting means for detecting coordinates  
input from a coordinate detector by a pen via a member  
which specifies a plurality of discontinuous different

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1 coordinates, comparing means for comparing the  
detected coordinates and a plurality of registered  
coordinates, and authentication means for carrying out  
an authentication based on a compared result. Since  
5 the present invention makes the authentication by  
collating the coordinate pattern which is input via  
the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a  
card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is  
possible to improve the reliability of the security by  
10 use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the  
security with the high reliability can be achieved  
simply by a portable member such as a card set with  
the key.

A further object of the present invention is  
15 to provide a user authentication method comprising a  
detecting step detecting coordinates input from a  
coordinate detector via a member which specifies a  
plurality of discontinuous different coordinates, a  
comparing step comparing the detected coordinates and  
20 a plurality of registered coordinates, and an  
authentication step carrying out an authentication  
based on a compared result. Since the present  
invention makes the authentication by collating the  
coordinate pattern which is input via the holes,  
25 cutouts or the like of the member such as a card and  
the registered coordinate pattern, it is possible to  
improve the reliability of the security by use of a  
key unique to the user. In addition, the security  
with the high reliability can be achieved simply by a  
30 portable member such as a card set with the key.

Another object of the present invention is  
to provide a user authentication method comprising a  
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coordinate detector by a pen via a member which  
35 specifies a plurality of discontinuous different  
coordinates, a comparing step comparing the detected  
coordinates and a plurality of registered coordinates,

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1 and an authentication step carrying out an  
authentication based on a compared result. Since the  
present invention makes the authentication by  
collating the coordinate pattern which is input via  
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possible to improve the reliability of the security by  
use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the  
security with the high reliability can be achieved  
10 simply by a portable member such as a card set with  
the key.

Still another object of the present  
invention is to provide a user authentication card  
which is placed on a coordinate detector when making  
15 an input for user authentication, comprising a  
plurality of perforated parts, where each of  
perforated parts removed by punching forms a hole  
which is used when making an input to the coordinate  
detector. Since the present invention makes the  
20 authentication by collating the coordinate pattern  
which is input via the holes, cutouts or the like of  
the member such as a card and the registered  
coordinate pattern, it is possible to improve the  
reliability of the security by use of a key unique to  
25 the user. In addition, the security with the high  
reliability can be achieved simply by a portable  
member such as a card set with the key.

A further object of the present invention is  
to provide a computer readable storage medium storing  
30 a program for making a computer detect coordinates,  
comprising detecting means for making the computer  
detect coordinates input from a coordinate detector  
via a member which specifies a plurality of  
discontinuous different coordinates, comparing means  
35 for making the computer compare the detected  
coordinates and a plurality of registered  
coordinates, and authentication means for making the

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1 computer carry out an authentication based on a  
compared result. Since the present invention makes  
the authentication by collating the coordinate pattern  
which is input via the holes, cutouts or the like of  
5 the member such as a card and the registered  
coordinate pattern, it is possible to improve the  
reliability of the security by use of a key unique to  
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a program for making a computer detect coordinates,  
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15 detect coordinates input from a coordinate detector by  
a pen via a member which specifies a plurality of  
discontinuous different coordinates, comparing means  
for making the computer compare the detected  
coordinates and a plurality of registered coordinates,  
20 and authentication means for making the computer carry  
out an authentication based on a compared result.  
Since the present invention makes the authentication  
by collating the coordinate pattern which is input via  
the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a  
25 card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is  
possible to improve the reliability of the security by  
use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the  
security with the high reliability can be achieved  
simply by a portable member such as a card set with  
30 the key.

Still another object of the present  
invention is to provide an authentication apparatus  
comprising detecting means for detecting coordinates  
input by a member having a plurality of projections,  
35 comparing means for comparing the detected coordinates  
and registered coordinates, and authentication means  
for carrying out an authentication based on a compared

1 result. Since the present invention makes the  
authentication by collating the coordinate pattern  
which is input via the holes, cutouts or the like of  
the member such as a card and the registered  
5 coordinate pattern, it is possible to improve the  
reliability of the security by use of a key unique to  
the user. In addition, the security with the high  
reliability can be achieved simply by a portable  
member such as a card set with the key.

10 A further object of the present invention is  
to provide a user authentication method comprising a  
detecting step detecting coordinates input by a member  
having a plurality of projections, a comparing step  
comparing the detected coordinates and registered  
15 coordinates, and an authentication step carrying out  
an authentication based on a compared result. Since  
the present invention makes the authentication by  
collating the coordinate pattern which is input via  
the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a  
20 card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is  
possible to improve the reliability of the security by  
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25 the key.

Another object of the present invention is  
to provide a computer readable storage medium storing  
a program for making a computer detect coordinates,  
comprising detecting means for making the computer  
30 detect coordinates input by a member having a  
plurality of projections, comparing means for making  
the computer compare the detected coordinates and  
registered coordinates, and authentication means for  
making the computer carry out an authentication based  
35 on a compared result. Since the present invention  
makes the authentication by collating the coordinate  
pattern which is input via the holes, cutouts or the

1 like of the member such as a card and the registered  
coordinate pattern, it is possible to improve the  
reliability of the security by use of a key unique to  
the user. In addition, the security with the high  
5 reliability can be achieved simply by a portable  
member such as a card set with the key.

Other objects and further features of the  
present invention will be apparent from the following  
detailed description when read in conjunction with the  
10 accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG.1 is a system block diagram showing the  
present invention;

15 FIG.2 is a flow chart for explaining the  
general operation of the present invention;

FIG.3 is a flow chart for explaining a card  
position change in the present invention;

FIG.4 is a diagram showing a user ID input  
20 screen image in the present invention;

FIGS.5A and 5B respectively are diagrams for  
explaining a case where the position where the card is  
placed can be changed;

FIGS.6A and 6B respectively are diagrams for  
25 explaining the structure of the registered data in the  
present invention;

FIG.7 is a flow chart for explaining the  
operation of the present invention carried out  
irrespective of an order of the input;

30 FIG.8 is a flow chart for explaining the  
operation of the present invention carried out  
depending on an order of the input;

FIG.9 is a flow chart for explaining a card  
position change in the present invention;

35 FIGS.10A through 10C respectively are  
diagrams for explaining a data structure for a case  
where the software of the CPU notifies the card



1 position in the present invention;

FIG.11 is a flow chart for explaining a process using a software keyboard in the present invention;

5 FIGS.12A through 12D respectively are diagrams for explaining a data structure for a case where a card is placed on the software ten-key which is not displayed and a key code is notified in the present invention;

10 FIGS.13A and 13B respectively are diagrams for explaining another data structure for a case where a card is placed on the software ten-key which is not displayed and a key code is notified in the present invention;

15 FIG.14 shows a flow chart for explaining a process using a software keyboard in the present invention;

FIGS.15A and 15B respectively are diagrams showing the structure of the card;

20 FIG.16 is a diagram for describing a case where the resistor layer system is employed;

FIG.17 is a flow chart for explaining a fixed value comparison in the present invention;

25 FIGS.18A and 18B respectively are diagrams for explaining a process of setting a security level;

FIGS.19A and 19B respectively are diagrams for explaining a process of setting a range of a relative coordinate in the present invention;

30 FIG.20 is a flow chart for explaining a process of learning the tolerable range in the present invention;

FIG.21 is a flow chart for explaining the detection end operation which is independent of the order;

35 FIG.22 is a flow chart is a flow chart for explaining the detection end operation which is dependent on the order;

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1           FIG.23 is a flow chart showing the operation  
of placing the card at an arbitrary position on the  
tablet;

          FIGS.24A and 24B respectively are diagrams  
5 for explaining the data structure for a case where the  
card position may be an arbitrary position on the  
tablet in the present invention;

          FIG.25 is a flow chart showing a local ID  
authentication process carried out by the coordinate  
10 detecting microcomputer in the present invention;

          FIG.26 is a diagram for explaining the  
definition of the ID authentication start/ID input end  
in the present invention;

          FIG.27 is a flow chart for explaining an end  
15 detecting process responsive to a coordinate input  
from a specific region on the tablet in the present  
invention;

          FIG.28 is a diagram for explaining the  
process of increasing the number of IDs to be  
20 authenticated in the present invention;

          FIG.29 is a diagram showing a first  
application of the present invention;

          FIG.30 is a diagram showing a second  
application of the present invention;

25           FIG.31 is a diagram showing a first  
embodiment of the user authentication card;

          FIGS.32A and 32B respectively are diagrams  
showing a second embodiment of the user authentication  
card;

30           FIG.33 is a diagram showing a third  
embodiment of the user authentication card; and

          FIG.34 is a diagram showing a fourth  
embodiment of the user authentication card.

35 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

          A description will be given of the means of  
solving the problems, by referring to FIG.1.

1 In FIG.1, a central processing unit (CPU) 1  
carries out various kinds of processes depending on  
programs. More particularly, the CPU 1 carries out  
processes including comparing a read coordinate and  
5 registered coordinates, and carrying out an  
authentication based on a compared result.

A coordinate detecting microcomputer 4  
detects coordinates based on signals from a coordinate  
detector 6, depending on programs. In addition, the  
10 comparison and authentication are not carried out  
solely by the CPU 1, but an authentication is carried  
out based on a compared result of a local process  
carried out by the coordinate detecting microcomputer  
4.

15 The coordinate detector 6 detects a  
coordinate input from a screen. The screen includes a  
screen for displaying an image by a CRT or liquid  
crystal, a screen which includes a surface for  
detecting the coordinate such as a tablet, and a  
20 screen having a touch panel provided on a display  
unit. Accordingly, the coordinate detector 6 shown in  
FIG.1 includes a display part and an input part.

Next, a description will be given of the  
operation of a computer system shown in FIG.1.

25 The coordinate detecting microcomputer 4  
reads (or detects) the coordinate input from the  
coordinate detector 6. The CPU 1 compares the  
plurality of read (or detected) coordinates and a  
plurality of registered coordinates, and carries out  
30 an authentication based on a compared result.

The CPU 1 may compare an order of the  
plurality of read coordinates and an order of the  
registered coordinates, and carry out the  
authentication based on the compared result.

35 In addition, the coordinate detecting  
microcomputer 4 may judge an end of the input of the  
plurality of coordinates when an input interval of the

1 plurality of read coordinates becomes longer than a  
predetermined interval or, the input interval of the  
plurality of read coordinates becomes longer than an  
average value of the input interval.

5 Furthermore, a card provided with a plurality of  
discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts or marks may be  
placed on the coordinate detector 6, and the coordinate  
detecting microcomputer 4 may read  
the input coordinates based on inputs made via the holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks.

10 That is, the hole may penetrate the card or, the hole  
may be a cavity which does not penetrate the card, as long  
as the coordinate can be specified. In the case of the pen  
PC which will be described later, there are the resistor  
15 layer type, electrostatic coupling type, electromagnetic  
induction type and the like. For example, in the case of  
the electromagnetic induction type, the coordinate is  
detected by sensing magnetism of a pointing device (a pen  
or stylus) by a coordinate detector which is arranged below  
20 the screen, and the magnetism can be sensed even if the pen  
does not make direct contact with the screen. Hence, in  
this case, the card does not necessarily have to be  
provided with a penetrating hole, and the hole may be a  
cavity or the like which does not penetrate the card. In  
25 addition, a mark may be provided on the card in place of  
the hole.

Moreover, when the card provided with the plurality of  
discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts or marks is placed  
in a specified region on the coordinate detector 6, the  
30 coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 may read the  
coordinates input based on the holes or openings, cutouts  
or marks. In this case, the CPU 1 compares the read  
coordinate pattern and registered coordinate patterns, and  
carry out the authentication based on the compared result.

35 The plurality of discontinuous holes or

1 openings, cutouts or marks may be provided arbitrarily  
positions on the card.

The specified region may be a predetermined  
region decided by a random number.

5 The specified region may be decided based on  
four corners of the screen and a random number.

When the card provided with the plurality of  
discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts or marks is  
placed in a specified region which is arbitrarily  
10 movable on the coordinate detector 6, the coordinate  
detecting microcomputer 4 may read the coordinates  
input based on the holes or openings, cutouts or  
marks. In this case, the CPU 1 compares the read  
coordinate pattern and registered coordinate patterns,  
15 and carry out the authentication based on the compared  
result.

In addition, when the card provided with a  
plurality of discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts  
or marks is placed on the coordinate detector 6 based  
20 on a keyboard position marker set on the coordinate  
detector 6, the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4  
may read (output) a code corresponding to a non-  
displaying key of the keyboard input based on the  
coordinates specified via the holes or openings,  
25 cutouts or marks of the card. In this case, the CPU 1  
compares the code read (output) by the coordinate  
detecting microcomputer 4 and registered codes, and  
carries out the authentication based on a compared  
result of the codes.

30 In this case, the CPU 1 may register user  
levels and a manager level which is common to all of  
the user levels, with respect to the plurality of  
registered coordinates, registered coordinate patterns  
or registered code values.

35 In addition, when the card provided with a  
plurality of discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts  
or marks is placed on the coordinate detector 6, the

1 coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 may read the  
coordinates input based the holes or openings, cutouts  
or marks of the card. In this case, the CPU 1  
compares the read coordinate pattern and patterns  
5 which are determined by the specified position and  
registered patterns, based one or more arbitrary ones  
of the detected coordinates, and carries out the  
authentication depending on a compared result.

Moreover, when the card provided with a  
10 plurality of discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts  
or marks is placed on the coordinate detector 6, the  
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 may virtually set  
a keyboard at a position indicated by one or a  
plurality of arbitrary inputs made from the coordinate  
15 detector 6 via the card which is placed on the  
coordinate detector 6 and specifies the plurality of  
discontinuous different coordinates, and detect a code  
corresponding to each key located at a position where  
the one or plurality of arbitrary inputs are made  
20 based on the virtually set keyboard. In this case,  
the CPU 1 compares each detected code with registered  
codes and carries out an authentication based on a  
compared result.

The coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 may  
25 detect resistances corresponding to the coordinates  
input from a resistor layer type coordinate detector 6  
via the card. In this case, the CPU 1 compares the  
plurality of detected coordinates and the registered  
coordinates by comparing the detected resistances and  
30 registered resistances, and carries out an  
authentication based on a compared result.

Accordingly, it is possible to improve the  
reliability of the security by use of a key peculiar  
to the user and to carry out an authentication with a  
35 high security in a simple manner by carrying a card  
set with the key, by carrying out the authentication  
by collating with registered coordinate patterns or

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1 the like a coordinate pattern input from based on  
holes or openings, cutouts and marks of the card.

On the other hand, FIG.29 shows a case where  
the present invention is applied to a pen PC. In this  
5 case, a card (or ID card) 34 or the like is placed on  
a screen 32 of a pen PC 31, and positions of holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 are pushed  
by a pen 33. The coordinates of the pushed positions  
are detected by sensing the magnetism of the pen 33 by  
10 a transparent coordinate detector arranged on the  
screen 32 or, by a non-transparent coordinate detector  
arranged below the screen 32 in the case of the  
electromagnetic induction type. Hence, it is possible  
to carry out an authentication by comparing the  
15 detected coordinates with a registered ID or the like,  
as described above. It is possible to display on the  
screen 32 a card frame, a position marker or the like  
which indicate the position where the card 34 is to be  
placed. In this case, the card 34 is placed within  
20 the displayed card frame, for example, and the  
positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks  
of the card 34 may be pushed by the pen 33. On the  
other hand, instead of displaying the card frame, it  
is possible to virtually set a card frame, a soft ten-  
25 key frame or the like based on one or more arbitrary  
positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks  
of the card 34 pushed by the pen 33. In any case, the  
pushed coordinates are detected based on the displayed  
frame or position marker or, the frame or position  
30 marker which is virtually set internally, and the  
authentication is carried out by comparing the  
detected coordinates and the registered coordinates.

It is easy and convenient to carry the card  
(or ID card) 34 if the card 34 has a shape and  
35 dimension approximately identical to those of a  
generally used credit card.

FIG.30 shows an application of the present

1 processes depending on a program. A program read from  
a CD-ROM 8a by a CD-ROM drive 8, a program read from a  
floppy disk (FD) 9a by a floppy disk (FD) drive 9 or,  
a program downloaded from a center via a communication  
5 unit 7 is loaded into a hard disk of a hard disk drive  
10, and the CPU 1 carries out the various processes  
described with reference to FIGS.2 through 22 by  
reading the loaded program from the hard disk.

Various circuits 2 are made up of circuits  
10 which are necessary for the CPU 1 to carry out the  
various processes. For example, the various circuits  
2 include input/output (I/O) controllers (not shown)  
such as a display controller and a keyboard  
controller.

15 A system memory 3 and the hard disk of the  
hard disk drive 10 store programs and data.

A coordinate detecting microcomputer 4  
carries out various processes depending on a program  
stored in a flash ROM 5 or the like.

20 The flash ROM 5 stores programs and the  
like. A non-volatile memory such as a EEPROM and a  
mask ROM may be used in place of the flash ROM 5. In  
addition, an internal ROM of the coordinate detecting  
microcomputer 4 may be used in place of the flash ROM  
25 5. Actually, a coordinate input apparatus such as a  
tablet is provided with a rewritable non-volatile  
memory such as a flash ROM and an EEPROM for storing  
correction data used at the time of the coordinate  
detection, that is, the correction data indicating the  
30 characteristic for each individual tablet, and the  
coordinate detection is corrected using the correction  
data. Hence, it is possible to store registration  
data which will be described later together with the  
correction data and use the registration data together  
35 with the correction data at the time of the coordinate  
detection.

A coordinate detector 6 detects a coordinate

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1 value which is input, and in the case of a resistor type,  
detects a resistance corresponding to the input coordinate.  
This coordinate detector 6 detects the coordinate value  
which is input from a screen which is displayed on the CRT,  
a screen which is displayed on a liquid crystal display or  
a tablet. In this specification, the coordinate detector 6  
5 refers to a detector which detects the coordinate of the  
screen displayed on the CRT, the screen displayed on the  
liquid crystal display, the touch panel, the tablet, the  
resistor type tablet and the like. For example, the  
coordinate detector 6 may detect the coordinate of a touch  
10 panel having a thin film resistor type digitizer arranged  
on a liquid crystal display or a plasma display or, a touch  
panel having an electromagnetic induction type digitizer  
arranged below a liquid crystal display or a plasma  
discharge panel. In the case of the electromagnetic  
15 induction type, the coordinate on the screen (for example,  
a liquid crystal display) is detected by a coordinate  
detector 6 which is arranged below the screen by sensing  
the magnetism of a pen (or stylus).

20 An authentication apparatus according to the present  
invention includes at least the coordinate detecting  
microcomputer 4, the flash ROM 5 (or memory), and the  
coordinate detector 6, and is applicable to a pen PC and a  
personal computer provided with a display unit. In a  
preferred embodiment, the present invention is applied to a  
25 personal computer having a touch panel or a tablet which  
enables direct pointing of a display screen by a pen or  
finger, such as a portable pen PC and an electronic  
notebook or diary.

30 The communication unit 7 exchanges programs and data  
between the center.

The CD-ROM drive 8 carries out operations such as  
reading the program from the CD-ROM 8a and

1 storing the read program into the system memory 3.

The floppy disk drive 9 carries out operations such as reading the program from the floppy disk 9a and storing the read program into the system  
5 memory 3. A more detailed description of these parts will follow hereunder.

In FIG.1, the communication unit 7, the CD-ROM drive 8, the floppy disk drive 9 and the like may be provided as external units which are coupled  
10 externally to the apparatus such as the personal computer. In addition, it is of course possible to form the CPU 1 and the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 by a single CPU. Similarly, the system memory 3 and the flash ROM 5 may be formed by a  
15 single memory.

FIG.2 is a flow chart for explaining the general operation of the present invention.

In FIG.2, a step S1 carries out a system boot-up.

20 A step S2 loads an input/output control program (BIOS). More particularly, the BIOS is read from a non-volatile memory such as a flash memory within the various circuits 2, loaded into the system memory 3 and then started, so that the CPU 1 shown in  
25 FIG.1 becomes operative.

A step S3 inputs a user ID. The user ID is input by inputting coordinate values on the coordinate detector 6, as will be described later in conjunction with FIGS.3 through 22.

30 A step S4 carries out an ID authentication. More particularly, an authentication is made to determine whether or not the user ID input in the step S3 matches a registered user ID.

A step S5 decides whether or not a result of  
35 the authentication made in the step S4 is acceptable. If the decision result in the step S5 is YES, the process advances to a step S6. On the other hand, if

1 the decision result in the step S5 is NO, a step S12  
determines that no ID matches, and the process ends so  
as to prohibit the process from advancing to the step  
S6.

5 The step S6 loads an operating system (OS)  
because the user ID is authenticated in the step S5.

A step S7 starts an application. When  
starting the application, it is also possible to make  
an ID authentication similarly to that at the time  
10 when the operating system is loaded.

A step S8 inputs a user ID.

A step S9 makes an authentication with  
respect to the input user ID.

A step S10 decides whether or not a result  
15 of the authentication made in the step S9 is  
acceptable. If the decision result in the step S10 is  
YES, a step S11 actually starts the application. On  
the other hand, if the decision result in the step S10  
is NO, a step S13 decides that no ID matches, and the  
20 process ends so as to prohibit the process from  
advancing to the step S11. The steps S8 through S10  
and S13 respectively correspond to the steps S2  
through S5 and S12 described above, and a detailed  
description thereof will be omitted.

25 When starting the computer system shown in  
FIG.1, the user ID is input and the ID authentication  
is made according to the present invention after the  
BIOS is loaded and before the operating system is  
loaded. Further, the user ID is input and the ID  
30 authentication is made according to the present  
invention when starting the application. Compared to  
the conventional user ID input which is made by  
inputting text data which is made up of numbers,  
alphabets and the like, the present invention inputs  
35 the user ID by inputting coordinate values unique to  
the user. The present invention makes the  
authentication of the user ID by judging whether or

1 not the input coordinate values or a coordinate value  
pattern is correct, so as to improve the security of  
the computer system. The user ID input and the ID  
authentication will now be described in more detail.

5 FIG.3 is a flow chart for explaining a card  
position change in the present invention. In FIG.3,  
steps shown below "software of the CPU" indicate the  
software (program) which is read from the system  
memory 3 and executed by the CPU 1 shown in FIG.1, and  
10 steps shown below "coordinate detecting microcomputer"  
indicate the program which is read from the flash ROM  
5 and executed by the coordinate detecting  
microcomputer 4 shown in FIG.1.

In FIG.3, a step S21 generates a random  
15 number as a location number (No.). More particularly,  
location Nos.1, 2, 3 and 4 are assigned to the 4  
corners of the screen 11 shown in FIG.4 which will be  
described later, for example, and a random number is  
generated in a range of the location Nos.1 through 4  
20 and one location No. is selected depending on the  
generated random number.

A step S22 notifies the location No. to the  
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4, so as to notify  
the start of the ID authentication process to the  
25 coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. As a result,  
the location No. selected depending on the random  
number in the step S21 is notified to the coordinate  
detecting microcomputer 4, and the ID authentication  
process of the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 is  
30 started.

A step S23 displays a card frame  
corresponding to the location No. In other words, the  
card frame is displayed at the location No. selected  
by the random number in the step S1, that is, at the  
35 location No.1 shown in FIG.4, for example, so as to  
urge the user to align a card to the card frame and to  
input coordinates via holes or openings, cutouts or

1 marks of the card.

A step S31 starts the ID authentication process of the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 responsive to the step S22.

5 A step S32 sets as a comparison data a registered data corresponding to the specified location No. More particularly, a registered data corresponding to the specified location No. notified in the step S22 is obtained from the registered data  
10 shown in FIG.5B which will be described later, and the obtained registered data is set as the comparison data.

A step S33 makes a coordinate check. When the card frame shown in FIG.4 is displayed on the  
15 screen 11 of the touch panel or tablet in the step S23 and the user aligns the card to the card frame and pushes the positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by a pen or the like, the coordinate values of the pushed positions are  
20 detected, and a check is made to determine whether or not the detected coordinate values match the registered data obtained in the step S32.

A step S34 notifies a result of the authentication to the software of the CPU 1.

25 A step S24 decides whether or not the authentication is ended. This step S24 is repeated until the authentication result is obtained. When the authentication result is obtained from the step S34, the decision result in the step S24 becomes YES, and  
30 the process advances to a step S25.

The step S25 carries out a process according to the authentication result. For example, if the authentication result is acceptable, the operating system is loaded or the application is started in  
35 FIG.2. On the other hand, if the authentication result is not acceptable, the loading of the operating system is not carried out and the application is not

1 started in FIG.2, and an error or the like is  
detected.

By the above described process, the location  
such as the location No.1 shown in FIG.4 is selected  
5 by a random number, and the card frame is displayed at  
the location No.1 so as to urge the user to place the  
card in the displayed card frame. When the user  
places the card in the card frame and pushes the holes  
or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by the pen  
10 or the like, the coordinate values of the pushed  
positions are read. The read coordinate values are  
collated with registered data corresponding to the  
selected location No. It is possible to judge that  
the result of the authentication is acceptable if the  
15 compared values match, and to judge that the  
authentication is not acceptable if the compared  
values do not match.

In addition, according to the present  
invention, the coordinates are easily input by simply  
20 making the coordinate input by the pen, and the  
authentication is made using the input coordinates.  
For this reason, the present invention can provide an  
authentication technique suited for the operation of  
the pen input equipment, touch panel and the like,  
25 such as the portable pen input equipments shown in  
FIGS.29 and 30 which will be described later.  
Particularly, in the case of the pen input equipment,  
touch panel and the like, such as the portable pen  
input equipments shown in FIGS.29 and 30 which will be  
30 described later, a keyboard may not be provided, and  
even if the keyboard is provided, the user may not  
always use the keyboard. Under such usage of the  
equipment, it is possible to make an authentication  
suited for the manner in which the pen input equipment  
35 or the pen PC is used, and the authentication will not  
deteriorate the operation of the equipment.

FIG.4 is a diagram showing a user ID input

15           FIGS.5A and 5B respectively are diagrams for  
explaining a case where the position where the card is  
placed can be changed.

FIG.5B shows the registered data for the  
35 case where the location Nos.1 through 4 are determined  
to the 4 corners of the screen 11 as shown in FIG.5A  
and the point Nos.1 and 2 are specified as the

1 reference coordinate values and registered with  
respect to each location No. For example, a  
coordinate (x11, y11) is registered as the point No.1  
with respect to the location No.1, and a coordinate  
5 (x12, y12) is registered as the point No.2 with  
respect to the location No.1. The number of points  
registered with respect to each location No. may be  
determined arbitrarily.

Hence, the position where the card frame 12  
10 is to be displayed on the screen 11 is determined by  
the random number to one of the location Nos.1 through  
4 at the 4 corners of the screen 11, and in addition,  
the coordinates of the point Nos.1 and 2 are specified  
and registered with respect to each location No. As a  
15 result, when the card frame 12 is determined to one of  
the 4 locations by the random number and displayed on  
the screen 11, the card is placed in the displayed  
card frame 12 and the coordinates are input by pushing  
the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card at  
20 the point Nos.1 and 2 by the pen, and it is judged  
that the authentication is acceptable if the input  
coordinates match the registered data. For this  
reason, it is possible to prevent the same location of  
the screen 11 from being damaged and guessed by a  
25 third party because the card is not always placed in  
the same location, and to prevent the location of the  
screen 11 where the card is to be placed from becoming  
known to a third party. FIGS.6A and 6B respectively  
are diagrams for explaining the structure of the  
30 registered data in the present invention.

FIG.6A shows an origin at a bottom left of  
the screen. In other words, FIG.6A shows a case where  
the origin (0, 0) is positioned at the bottom left of  
the screen 11 when the card frame 12 is displayed at  
35 one of the 4 corner locations of the screen 11 shown  
in FIG.5A. In the case shown in FIG.6A, the  
coordinates of the points 1 through 4 shown are



1 specified and registered.

FIG 6B shows the registered data for a case where the card frame 12 is displayed as shown in FIGAA and the point 1 (x1, y1), point 2 (x2, y2), 5 point-3 (x3, y3) and point 4 (x4, y4) are specified and registered.

5 Therefore, the coordinates of the four points (1 through 4) are registered as the registered data with respect to the card frame 12, and the coordinates are 10 input by pushing the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card frame 12 displayed on the screen 11 of the touch panel at 4 points by the pen. It is judged that the authentication is acceptable if the input coordinates match the registered data of the points 1 through 4, and that the authentication is not acceptable if the input coordinates do not match the registered data.

15 FIG.7 is a flow chart for explaining the operation of the present invention carried out irrespective of an order of the input.

In FIG.7, a step S41 decides whether or not a coordinate input is a first input. If the decision result in the step S41 is YES, a step S42 saves the input coordinate value. The step S41 is repeated to assume a wait state if the decision result in the step S41 is NO. No time out is provided with respect to. the first input, and the start of the user's input is waited.

25 A step S43 decides whether or not a coordinate input exists. If the decision result in the step S43 is YES, a step S44 saves the input coordinate value, and the process returns to the step S43. On the other hand, the process advances to a step S45 if the decision result in the step S43 is NO.

30 The step S45 decides whether or not an input wait time out (lapse of a predetermined time) has occurred. If the decision result in the step S45 is

1 YES, it is judged that the predetermined time has  
elapsed and the coordinate input has ended, and thus,  
the process advances to a step S46. On the other  
hand, if the decision result in the step S45 is NO, it  
5 is judged that the predetermined time has not elapsed  
and the coordinate input has not ended, and hence, the  
process returns to the step S43.

The step S46 compares the input coordinate  
values and the registered data because the decision  
10 result in the step S45 is YES and it is judged that  
the coordinate input has ended.

A step S47 decides whether or not the input  
coordinate values and the registered data match. If  
the decision result in the step S47 is YES, a step S48  
15 makes an ID authentication output. On the other hand,  
if the decision result in the step S47 is NO, a step  
S49 makes an ID non-match output. The ID  
authentication output and the ID non-match output are  
notified to the CPU 1. For example, in the case of  
20 the ID non-match output notification, the CPU 1 may  
carry out a control to display the ID non-match in  
response to the ID non-match output, and a similar  
control may be carried out in the following  
description.

25 Therefore, after the card is placed in the  
card frame 12 on the screen 11 and the first  
coordinate is input by the pen, the coordinates are  
successively input, and it is judged that the  
coordinate input has ended when no coordinate input is  
30 made for the predetermined time. When it is judged  
that the coordinate input has ended, the input  
coordinate values and the registered data are  
compared, and the ID authentication output is made  
when the compared values match while the ID non-match  
35 output is made when the compared values do not match.  
As a result, it is possible to make an ID  
authentication having a high security by inputting the

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1 coordinate values by pushing by the pen the positions  
of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card  
which is placed in the card frame 12 on the screen 11.

FIG.8 is a flow chart for explaining the  
5 operation of the present invention carried out  
depending on an order of the input.

In FIG.8, a step S51 decides whether or not  
a coordinate input is a first input. If the decision  
result in the step S51 is YES, a step S52 saves the  
10 input coordinate value. The step S51 is repeated to  
assume a wait state if the decision result in the step  
S51 is NO.

A step S53 compares the first input  
coordinate value and the first registered data.

15 A step S54 decides whether or not the  
compared values match. If the decision result in the  
step S54 is YES, it is judged that the compared values  
match, and the process advances to a step S55. On the  
other hand, if the decision result in the step S54 is  
20 NO, it is judged that the compared values do not  
match, and the process ends by making a non-match  
output.

The step S55 decides whether or not a  
coordinate input exists. If the decision result in  
25 the step S55 is YES, a step S56 saves the input  
coordinate value, and the process advances to a step  
S57. On the other hand, the process advances to a  
step S61 if the decision result in the step S55 is NO.

A step S57 compares the number of coordinate  
30 inputs made and the number of registered data.

A step S58 decides whether or not the number  
of coordinate inputs made exceeds the number of  
registered data. If the number of coordinate inputs  
made exceeds the number of registered data and the  
35 decision result in the step S58 is YES, a non-match  
output is made and the process ends. If the decision  
result in the step S58 is NO, the process advances to

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1 a step S59.

The step S59 compares the input coordinate values an the registered data.

5 A step S60 decides whether or not the input coordinate values and the registered data compared in the step S59 match. If the compared input coordinate values and the registered data match and the decision result in the step S60 is YES, the process returns to the step S55 and the next coordinate input is waited.  
10 If the compared input coordinate values and the registered data do not match and the decision result in the step S60 is NO, a non-match output is made and the process ends.

The step S61 decides whether or not an input  
15 wait time out (lapse of a predetermined time) has occurred, since the decision result in the step S55 is NO and it is judged that no coordinate input exists. If the decision result in the step S61 is YES, it is judged that the predetermined time has elapsed and the  
20 coordinate input has ended, and the process advances to a step S62. On the other hand, if the decision result in the step S61 is NO, it is judged that the predetermined time has not elapsed and the coordinate input has not ended, and the process returns to the  
25 step S55 to wait for the next coordinate input.

The step S62 compares the number of coordinate inputs made and the number of registered data.

A step S63 decides whether or not the input  
30 coordinate values and the registered data compared in the step S62 match. If the compared input coordinate values and the registered data match and the decision result in the step S63 is YES, an ID authentication output is made. If the compared input coordinate  
35 values and the registered data do not match and the decision result in the step S63 is NO, a non-match output is made.

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1                   Therefore, after the card is placed in the  
card frame 12 on the screen 11 and the first  
coordinate is input by the pen, the coordinates are  
successively input in a prescribed order, and the  
5   input coordinate values and the registered data are  
compared in an order. It is judged that the  
coordinate input has ended when no coordinate input is  
made for the predetermined time, and when it is judged  
that the coordinate input has ended, the input  
10   coordinate values and the registered data are  
successively compared. The ID authentication output  
is made when the compared values match and the number  
of coordinate inputs made and the number of registered  
data match, while the ID non-match output is made when  
15   the compared values do not match or the number of  
coordinate inputs and the number of registered data do  
not match. As a result, it is possible to make an ID  
authentication having a high security by successively  
inputting the coordinate values in the prescribed  
20   order by pushing by the pen the positions of the holes  
or openings, cutouts or marks of the card which is  
placed in the card frame 12 on the screen 11.

FIG.9 is a flow chart for explaining a card  
position change in the present invention.

25                   In FIG.9, a step S71 determines a card  
position (x0, y0) by a random number.

A step S72 notifies the card position  
coordinate (x0, y0) to the coordinate detecting  
microcomputer 4, so as to notify the start of the ID  
30   authentication process to the coordinate detecting  
microcomputer 4.

A step S73 displays a card frame  
corresponding to the card position. Instead of the  
card frame, it is possible to display an arbitrary  
35   position marker which is capable of indicating a  
position where the card is to be placed.

A step S81 starts the ID authentication

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1 process of the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4  
responsive to the notification of the step S72.

A step S82 calculates comparison coordinates from registered data and the card position coordinate. More particularly, the comparison coordinate values are calculated with respect to the registered data based on the card position coordinate (x0, y0) notified in the step S72.

A step S83 makes a coordinate check. When  
10 the card frame 12 shown in FIG.10A which will be  
described later is displayed on the screen 11 in the  
step S73 and the user aligns the card to the card  
frame 12 and pushes the positions of the holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks of the card by a pen or the  
15 like, the coordinate values of the pushed positions  
are detected, and a check is made to determine whether  
or not the detected coordinate values match the  
comparison coordinate values calculated in the step  
S82.

20           A step S84 notifies a result of the authentication to the software of the CPU 1.

A step S74 decides whether or not the authentication is ended. This step S74 is repeated until the authentication result is obtained in the step S84. When the authentication result is obtained from the step S84, the decision result in the step S84 becomes YES, and the process advances to a step S75.

The step S75 carries out a process according to the authentication result. For example, if the authentication result is acceptable, the operating system is loaded or the application is started in FIG.2. On the other hand, if the authentication result is not acceptable, the loading of the operating system is not carried out and the application is not started in FIG.2, and an error or the like is detected.

By the above described process, the card

1 position ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) is determined by a random number to  
the card position ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) shown in FIG.10A, for  
example, and the card frame 12 is displayed at the  
card position ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) so as to urge the user to place  
5 the card in the displayed card frame 12. When the  
user places the card in the card frame 12 and pushes  
the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by  
the pen or the like, the coordinate values of the  
pushed positions are read. The read coordinate values  
10 are collated with the comparison coordinate values  
calculated from the registered data and the card  
position ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ). It is possible to judge that the  
result of the authentication is acceptable if the  
compared values match, and to judge that the  
15 authentication is not acceptable if the compared  
values do not match.

FIGS.10A through 10C respectively are  
diagrams for explaining a data structure for a case  
where the software of the CPU 1 notifies the card  
20 position in the present invention.

FIG.10A shows the card position on the  
screen of the touch panel. This card position ( $x_0$ ,  
 $y_0$ ) is arbitrarily determined by a random number. The  
card frame 12 is displayed as shown in FIG.10A using  
25 the card position ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) as the origin. The card is  
placed in the displayed card frame 12, and the  
coordinates are input by pushing the positions of the  
holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by a  
pen.

30 FIG.10B shows coordinates within the card.  
A bottom left of the card is regarded as the origin  
(0, 0), and the coordinates of 4 points are set as  
shown in FIG.10B. The card frame 12 shown in FIG.10A  
is arranged so that the origin (0, 0) of the card  
35 matches the origin ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) which is determined by the  
random number on the screen 11. Hence, the step S82  
shown in FIG.9 calculates the coordinates of the 4

1 points by adding the coordinate of the origin ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ).

FIG.10C shows the registered data, where the point Nos.1 through 4 correspond to the 4 points specified within the card shown in FIG.10B. The card origin ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) is the origin which is determined by the random number used to display the card frame 12 on the screen 11 in FIG.10A. The coordinate values within the card correspond to the coordinates of the 4 points within the card shown in FIG.10B. Comparison coordinate values are respectively calculated by adding to the coordinate values of the 4 points within the card shown in FIG.10B the origin ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) which is determined by the random number on the screen 11 shown in FIG.10A.

Accordingly, the card position ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) shown in FIG.10A is determined by the random number and the card frame 12 is displayed as described above. In addition, the card position ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) is added to the coordinate values within the card, so as to obtain the coordinate values of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card on the screen 11 as the comparison coordinate values. The authentication is judged as being acceptable if the coordinate values which are actually obtained match the comparison coordinate values, and the authentication is judged as not being acceptable if the coordinate values which are actually obtained do not match the comparison coordinate values.

30                FIG.11 is a flow chart for explaining a  
process using a software keyboard (KB) in the present  
invention.

In FIG.11, a step S91 sets on the screen 11 a 10xn software ten-key corresponding to the size of the card. More particularly, the software ten-key is made up of n rows of 10 keys "0" through "9" shown in FIG.12B which will be described later, and this



35           Therefore, by setting the frame of the  
software ten-key based on the origin (x0, y0) which is  
determined by the random number on the screen 11 and

FIG.12A shows a coordinate detection of the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. The screen 11 shown in FIG.12A displays an image of only the frame of the software ten-key with reference to the origin ( $x_0, y_0$ ) which is determined by the random number.

Inside this frame of the software ten-key, the coordinate values of 1 point per row and a total of 4 points in 4 rows are determined as shown in FIG.12A.

35           FIG.12C shows the input coordinate values notified to the software of the CPU 1 from the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. In this case,

FIG.12D is a diagram for explaining a comparison made by the software of the CPU 1. The point Nos. and the received coordinate values are the input coordinate values received from the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 in FIG.12C. The coordinate of the origin of the software ten-key is the origin (x0, y0) which is determined by the random number. Comparison coordinates of the software ten-key are obtained by subtracting the origin coordinate from each of the received coordinates for x and y, and converting subtracted results into the coordinates within the software ten-key. Comparison results are obtained by comparing the comparison coordinates of the software ten-key and the coordinate values within the software ten-key shown in FIG.12B to determine whether or not matching coordinate values exist, and obtaining the matching coordinate values. A result is obtained by converting the coordinate values of the comparison results into numbers corresponding to the keys "0", "1", "2", ..., "9". In the case shown in FIG.12D, the result is "2692", and a corresponding key code is output.

Therefore, only the frame of the software ten-key is displayed with reference to the origin (x0, y0) which is determined by the random number on the screen 11, and the coordinates are input by placing the card within the displayed frame and pushing positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by the pen. The results are obtained by converting the input coordinates into the pushed keys of the software ten-key, and the key code corresponding to the results is output. The authentication is judged as being acceptable if a

1 plurality of numbers corresponding to the output key  
code match the registered data, and the authentication  
is judged as not being acceptable if the plurality of  
numbers corresponding to the output key code do not  
5 match the registered data.

FIGS.13A and 13B respectively are diagrams for explaining another data structure for a case where a card is placed on the software ten-key which is not displayed and a key code is notified in the present invention.

FIG.13A shows data identical to the data shown in FIG.12D described above. In the case shown in FIGS.12A through 12D, the software ten-key is controlled by the software of the CPU 1, but in the case shown in FIGS.13A and 13B, the software ten-key is controlled by the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. For this reason, the software of the CPU 1 displays the card frame 12 on the screen 11 and notifies the origin (x0, y0) of the software ten-key determined by the random number to the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. The coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 which receives this notification converts the key code of the results (for example, "2692" shown in FIG.13A) obtained in the above described manner into a key code of an ordinary keyboard interface, and sends this key code to an external keyboard interface of a keyboard microcomputer 13 shown in a hardware block diagram of FIG.13B. The keyboard microcomputer 13 thereafter notifies the key code to an input part of the software of the CPU 1 via the operating system.

FIG.13B shows the hardware block diagram for the case where the control of the software ten-key carried out by the software of the CPU 1 in the case shown in FIGS.12A through 12D is carried out by the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 as described above. The keyboard microcomputer 13 is provided so

5               FIG.14 shows a flow chart for explaining a  
process using a software keyboard in the present  
invention.

10           A step S112 notifies the card position (x0,  
y0) to the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 to  
start an ID authentication process.

15           A step S121 starts the ID authentication  
process.

A step S123 carries out a coordinate

A step S124 sends a key code by converting  
30 the numerical values (results) obtained in the step  
S123 into the key code.

A step S114 carries out a so-called password type security by discriminating whether or not the input coordinates converted into the positions on the software ten-key in the step S123 matches the registered data with respect to the column of the numerical values (0, 1, 2, ..., 9) of the keys of the

1 software ten-key.

A step S115 carries out a process corresponding to a result of the authentication.

Therefore, the frame of the software ten-key  
5 is set based on the origin (x0, y0) which is determined by the random number on the screen 11, and only the frame of the software ten-key is displayed and the software ten-key itself is not displayed. The coordinates are input by placing the card within the  
10 displayed frame and pushing positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by the pen. The input coordinates are converted into the pushed keys of the software ten-key. The authentication is judged as being acceptable if a plurality of numbers  
15 corresponding to the output key code match the registered data, and the authentication is judged as not being acceptable if the plurality of numbers corresponding to the output key code do not match the registered data.

20 In the description given above, the software ten-key has 10xn keys, but the software ten-key may of course have mxn keys arranged therein. In addition, a software keyboard having keys of an ordinary keyboard, such as alphabet keys, Japanese Kana character keys  
25 and symbol keys may be used in place of the software ten-key.

FIGS.15A and 15B respectively are diagrams showing the structure of the card.

FIG.15A shows a card having holes provided  
30 at arbitrary positions on a mxn grid. In this particular case, 4 holes are provided in the card and shipped together with the computer system. The coordinate values of the positions of the 4 holes in the card are registered in an internal table of the  
35 computer system as the registered data.

FIG.15B shows a card having perforated parts at intersections of a mxn grid so that arbitrary

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1 perforated parts can be removed by punching to form  
holes.

In FIG.15B, (b-1) shows the card having the  
perforated parts at the intersections of the  $m \times n$  grid,  
5 where the perforated parts can be punched and removed  
with ease.

In FIG.15B, (b-2) shows the intersection  
parts of the grid shown in (b-1) on an enlarged scale.  
As shown on the enlarged scale, the intersection part  
10 is punched out in a circular shape except for small  
portions, so that the entire intersection part can be  
punched out and removed to form a hole by pushing the  
intersection part by a pen or the like. Hence, the  
holes can be formed at arbitrary intersection parts of  
15 the card.

In FIG.15B, (b-3) shows a case where an ID  
"1690" is set by punching out and removing the  
intersection parts to form the holes at the positions  
shown on the 10 column  $\times$   $n$  row grid. Hence, the user  
20 can register in the computer system the ID of a unique  
card which is arbitrarily created by the user.

By providing the  $m \times n$  grid on the card and  
forming the holes in the card at arbitrary coordinate  
positions, it is possible to input predetermined  
25 coordinate values by placing within the card frame 12  
which is displayed on the screen 11 as described above  
and pushing the positions of the holes in the card.

Next, a description will be given of a card  
having a shape other than that described above, by  
30 referring to FIG.16. More particularly, a description  
will be given of a case where the resistor layer  
system is employed and a plurality of projections are  
provided on the card as shown in FIG.16. A  
transparent resistor layer is provided on the screen  
35 11, and a card 34 having a plurality of pins is placed  
within the displayed card frame and pushed against the  
screen 11. In the case shown in FIG.16, the resistor

FIG.17 is a flow chart for explaining a  
15 fixed value comparison in the present invention. A  
detection error is included in the coordinate detected  
by the position detecting apparatus such as the  
coordinate detector. In addition, the manner in which  
the user pushes the screen by the pen also depends on  
20 the individual user. For this reason, it is always  
necessary to provide a tolerable range for the  
comparison of the detected coordinate and the  
registered coordinate.

A step S122 compares  $X$  and  $x_n \pm \Delta x$ , where  $X$  denotes the  $X$  coordinate of the input coordinate ( $X$ ,  $Y$ ), and  $x_n$  denotes the  $x$  coordinate of the  $n$ th registered data ( $x_n, y_n$ ).

35           A step S123 decides whether or not  $x_n - \Delta x \leq X$   
 $\leq x_n + \Delta x$  by determining whether or not the X coordinate  
of the input coordinate (X, Y) falls within the



1 tolerable range  $\Delta x$  of the error set in the step S121.  
If the decision result in the step S123 is YES, the  
error is within the tolerable range  $\Delta x$ , and the  
process advances to a step S124. On the other hand,  
5 if the decision result in the step S123 is NO, the  
error is outside the tolerable range  $\Delta x$ , and thus, a  
non-match output is made and the process ends.

The step S124 compares  $Y$  and  $yn \pm \Delta y$ ,  
similarly to the step S122, where  $Y$  denotes the  $Y$   
10 coordinate of the input coordinate  $(X, Y)$ , and  $yn$   
denotes the  $y$  coordinate of the  $n$ th registered data  
 $(x_n, y_n)$ .

A step S125 decides whether or not  $yn - \Delta y \leq Y$   
 $\leq yn + \Delta y$  by determining whether or not the  $Y$  coordinate  
15 of the input coordinate  $(X, Y)$  falls within the  
tolerable range  $\Delta y$  of the error set in the step S124.  
If the decision result in the step S125 is YES, the  
error is within the tolerable range  $\Delta y$ , and the  
process advances to a step S126. The step S126 makes  
20 a coordinate match output, and the process ends. On  
the other hand, if the decision result in the step  
S125 is NO, the error is outside the tolerable range  
 $\Delta y$ , and thus, a non-match output is made and the  
process ends.

25 Therefore, the tolerable ranges  $\Delta x$  and  $\Delta y$   
are set to fixed values, and the coordinate match is  
detected when the input coordinate  $(X, Y)$  detected on  
the screen 11 falls within the tolerable ranges  $\Delta x$  and  
 $\Delta y$  of the registered data. As a result, the  
30 coordinate match is correctly detected even if an  
error occurs to a certain extent when making the  
coordinate input, as long as the error is within the  
tolerable range.

FIGS.18A and 18B respectively are diagrams  
35 for explaining a process of setting a security level.

FIG.18A is a flow chart showing the process.

In FIG.18A, a step S131 checks the security

1 level.

A step S132 sets tolerable ranges  $\Delta x_m$  and  $\Delta y_m$  suited for the security level. For example, the tolerable ranges  $\Delta x_m$  and  $\Delta y_m$  are set to small values  
5 when making the security level high, and the tolerable ranges  $\Delta x_m$  and  $\Delta y_m$  are set to large values when making the security level low.

A step S133 makes a comparison based on the flow chart described above in conjunction with FIG.17,  
10 based on the tolerable ranges  $\Delta x_m$  and  $\Delta y_m$  which are set in the step S132 depending on the security level, so as to make a coordinate match output or a coordinate non-match output.

Therefore, by setting the tolerable ranges  
15  $\Delta x$  and  $\Delta y$  small or large depending on whether the security level is high or low, it becomes possible to arbitrarily set strict or relaxed judging conditions for the comparison carried out with respect to the input coordinate.

20 In FIG.18B, the judging conditions are most relaxed for a security level 1, and are most strict for a security level 1 (alphabet "l").

FIGS.19A and 19B respectively are diagrams for explaining a process of setting a range of a  
25 relative coordinate in the present invention. With respect to the displayed card frame, the card position of the card placed by the user always includes a positioning error. This positioning error can be absorbed by setting a tolerable range with respect to  
30 the card origin coordinate ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ).

FIG.19A shows the data, where the point Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate the points set within the card. The card origin is determined by the origin ( $x_0$ ,  $y_0$ ) on the screen 11 which displays the card frame and the  
35 tolerable range ( $\Delta x_0$ ,  $\Delta y_0$ ). The registration data of the hole coordinates within the card indicate the registered coordinates of the holes points on the

10           FIG.19B is a flow chart for the process of  
          setting the range of the relative coordinate.

20           A step S142 makes a coordinate check. In  
other words, the card is placed within the card frame  
displayed on the screen 11, and the coordinates are  
input by pushing the positions of the holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks of the card. Then, the  
25 authentication is judged as being acceptable if the  
input coordinates fall within the range of the  
comparison coordinates min and max, and the  
authentication is judged as not being acceptable if  
the input coordinates do not fall within the range of  
30 the comparison coordinates min and max.

A step S143 notifies a result of the authentication to the software of the CPU 1.

Therefore, the range of the comparison coordinate min/max is calculated based on the registered data within the card, the card origin and the tolerable range, and a discrimination is made to determine whether or not the input coordinate fall

5                   FIG.21 is a flow chart for explaining the  
detection end operation which is independent of the  
order. The user himself can input his ID in a series  
of operations without hesitation. Hence, instead of  
detecting the end by a time out of a fixed value, it  
10 is possible to obtain an average time it takes for the  
user to input his ID, and to detect the end when the  
time in which no input is made during the input  
operation becomes long compared to the input time or  
input speed up to then. It is possible to improve the  
15 security with which the user himself is confirmed.

A step S162 decides whether or not a coordinate input is a first input. If the decision result in the step S162 is YES, a step S163 saves (stores) the input coordinate, and the process advances to a step S164. If the decision result in the step S162 is NO, the process returns to the step S162 to assume a wait state.

The step S167 decides whether or not  $n$  times

1 the input wait time out  $t$  is exceeded. If the  
decision result in the step S167 is YES, it is judged  
that the present wait time has exceeded  $n$  times the  
input wait time out  $t$ . Hence, in this case, it is  
5 judged that the coordinate input has ended, and a step  
S168 compares the input coordinates and the registered  
data. On the other hand, if the decision result in  
the step S167 is NO, the process returns to the step  
S164 to wait for the coordinate input.

10 A step S169 decides whether or not the input  
coordinates and the registered data match. An ID  
authentication output is made if the decision result  
in the step S169 is YES. But if the decision result  
in the step S169 is NO, a non-match output is made.

15 Therefore, an average value of the intervals  
of the coordinate inputs is obtained, and the end of  
the coordinate input is detected when no coordinate  
input is made for a time interval greater than or  
equal to  $n$  times the obtained average value. Then,  
20 the input coordinates and the registered data are  
compared, and it is judged that the authentication is  
acceptable if the compared data match while it is  
judged that the authentication is not acceptable if  
the compared data do not match.

25 FIG.22 is a flow chart is a flow chart for  
explaining the detection end operation which is  
dependent on the order.

In FIG.22, a step S171 sets an initial value  
 $t_0$  to an input wait time out  $t$ .

30 A step S172 decides whether or not a  
coordinate input is a first input. If the decision  
result in the step S172 is NO, the process returns to  
the step S172 to assume a wait state.

If the decision result in the step S172 is  
35 YES, a step S173 saves (stores) the input coordinate.

A step S174 compares the input data of the  
first coordinate input and the registered data, by

The step S183 decides whether or not n times the input wait time out t is exceeded. If the decision result in the step S183 is YES, it is judged that the present wait time has exceeded n times the input wait time out t. Hence, in this case, it is judged that the coordinate input has ended, and the process advances to a step S184. On the other hand, if the decision result in the step S183 is NO, the process returns to the step S176 to wait for the coordinate input.

A step S185 decides whether or not the number of inputs and the number of registered data match. An ID authentication output is made and the process ends if the decision result in the step S185 is YES. But if the decision result in the step S185 is NO, a non-match output is made and the process ends.

Next, a detailed description will be given  
35 of the operation of pushing the positions of the holes  
or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 which is  
placed on the coordinate detector 6 such as the tablet

A step S175 decides whether or not the saved coordinate input matches the registered data. If the decision result in the step S175 is YES, the process advances to a step S176. On the other hand, if the decision result in the step S175 is NO, a non-match output is made and the process ends.

15           The step S177 saves the input coordinate  
since it is detected in the step S176 that the  
coordinate input is made.

A step S179 decides whether or not the number of inputs exceeds the number of registered data. If the decision result in the step S179 is YES, a non-match output is made and the process ends. On the other hand, the process advances to a step S180 if the decision result in the step S179 is NO.

A step S181 compares the coordinate input and the registered data.

35           A step S182 decides whether or not the  
coordinate input and the registered data compared in  
the step S181 match. The process returns to the step  
S176 to assume a wait state if the decision result in

1 by use of the pen, by referring to a flow chart shown  
in FIG.23, with respect to a case where the frame of  
the card 34 is not displayed on the coordinate  
detector 6 as shown in FIG.24A.

5 FIG.23 is a flow chart showing the operation  
of placing the card at an arbitrary position on the  
tablet, the touch panel or the like.

In FIG.23, a step S191 starts an ID  
authentication process of the coordinate detecting  
10 microcomputer 4 by the software of the CPU 1.

A step S192 the ID authentication process is  
started by the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4.

A step S193 detects a card position from a  
card origin (x00, y00) and another specific point  
15 (x01, y01) on the card. As will be described later in  
conjunction with FIG.24A, for example, a bottom left  
coordinate (x00, y00) of the card 34 is pushed first  
by the pen on the tablet 21 and is detected as the  
card origin (x00, y00), and a bottom right coordinate  
20 (x01, y01) of the card 34 is pushed second by the pen  
and is detected as the other specific point (x01,  
y01).

A step S194 sets on the screen a 10xn  
software ten-key corresponding to the detected card  
25 position. The software ten-key is set virtually on  
the screen, and the frame of the card is not  
displayed.

A step S195 detects the coordinates and  
analyzes the ten-key input. More particularly, the  
30 input coordinates are detected when the positions of  
the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34  
are pushed by the pen, and the detected input  
coordinates are converted into numerical values  
(results) of the ten-key corresponding to the  
35 positions on the software ten-key.

A step S196 sends a key code by converting  
the numerical values (results) obtained in the step

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1           FIG.24A shows an image of the coordinate  
input on the tablet, touch panel or the like. The  
card 34 is placed on the tablet 21, and the holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 are  
5           successively pushed by the pen at the bottom left and  
the bottom right of the card 34, so as to input the  
origin (x00, y00) and the other specific point (x01,  
y01). The position of the card 34 is determined from  
the coordinate values and the inclination of the  
10          origin (x00, y00) and the other specific point (x01,  
y01). Then, the positions of the holes or openings,  
cutouts or marks at 4 points on the card 34 are  
successively pushed by the pen, so as to input the  
coordinates (x0, y0), (x1, y1), (x2, y2) and (x3, y3).

15           FIG.24B shows the registered data.

          In FIG.24B, the point Nos. indicate the  
numbers sequentially assigned to the coordinates which  
are input by pushing the positions of the holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 in FIG.24A.  
20          In this particular case, there are 4 point Nos. 1  
through 4.

          The detected coordinates are the coordinates  
(x1, y1), (x2, y2), (x3, y3) and (x4, y4) which are  
detected at the point Nos. 1 through 4.

25           The card position detection coordinates are  
obtained as shown based on the coordinate values of  
the card origin (x00, y00) at the bottom left corner  
of the card 34 and the other specific point (x01,  
y01), and inclinations  $\sin\Delta\theta$  and  $\cos\Delta\theta$  and a distance  
30           $l_0$  between the positioning holes or the like are  
obtained. The software ten-key comparison coordinates  
are obtained by converting the coordinates (x1, y1),  
(x2, y2), (x3, y3) and (x4, y4) at the 4 point Nos. 1  
through 4 into coordinate values (x1', y1'), (x2',  
35          y2'), (x3', y3') and (x4', y4') on the software ten-  
key based on the card position detection coordinates  
using the formulas shown in FIG.24B.

1 As shown in FIG.26 which will be described later, the  
card 34 is placed on the tablet 21, and the input  
coordinates are detected by detecting the position of  
the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34  
5 pushed by the pen.

A step S203 decides whether or not the input  
coordinate corresponds to the ID authentication/input  
end region. In other words, the step S203 decides  
whether or not the input coordinate detected in the  
10 step S202 corresponds to the region where the ID  
authentication is started or the region where the  
input ends. If the decision result in the step S203  
is YES, the process advances to a step S204. If the  
decision result in the step S203 is NO, other  
15 processes are carried out.

The step S204 carries out an ID  
authentication process. As described above in  
conjunction with FIGS.23 and 24, the software ten-key  
is set in a virtual manner within the computer system  
20 based on the card origin (x00, y00) and the other  
specific point (x01, y01) in accordance with the input  
coordinates detected in the step S202. Then, when the  
positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks  
of the card 34 are successively pushed third through  
25 sixth at the coordinates (x1, y1), (y2, x2), (x3, y3)  
and (x4, y4) of the point Nos. 1 through 4, the result  
is converted into the numerical values and output as  
the key code.

Therefore, the operation of setting the  
30 software ten-key in the virtual manner by specifying  
the origin and the specific point by pushing the  
positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks  
of the card 34 at the bottom left and the bottom right  
of the card 34 after placing the card 34 on the tablet  
35 21 shown in FIG.26, and successively pushing the  
positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks  
of the card 34 at the point Nos. 1 through 4 by the

1 pen and converting the input coordinates into the  
numerical values which are further converted into the  
key code, can be carried out locally in the coordinate  
detecting microcomputer 4.

5 A step S205 carries out a so-called password  
type security by discriminating whether or not the key  
converted from the coordinate of the ten-key in the  
step S204 matches the registered data with respect to  
the column of the numerical values (0, 1, 2, ..., 9)  
10 of the keys of the ten-key.

A step S206 carries out a process  
corresponding to a result of the authentication.

Therefore, the origin (x00, y00) and the  
other specific point (x01, y01) are input on the  
15 coordinate input apparatus such as the tablet and the  
touch panel so as to set the software ten-key in a  
virtual manner, and both the frame of the ten-key and  
the ten-key itself are not displayed. The card 34 is  
placed on the coordinate input apparatus, and the  
20 coordinates are input by pushing the positions of the  
holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 by  
the pen. The read input coordinate values are  
converted into the keys of the software ten-key which  
are pushed, by a local process carried out by the  
25 coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. Thereafter, the  
software of the CPU 1 compares the values of the  
pushed keys and the registered data, and it is judged  
that the authentication is acceptable if the compared  
data match and that the authentication is not  
30 acceptable if the compared data do not match. As a  
result, it is possible to make the authentication by  
inputting a string of arbitrary numbers or the like  
from the tablet, touch panel or the like which cannot  
display the card frame or the like.

35 FIG.26 is a diagram for explaining the  
definition of the ID authentication start/ID input end  
in the present invention. A region of the ID

FIG.27 is a flow chart for explaining an end  
30 detecting process responsive to a coordinate input  
from a specific region on the tablet, the touch panel  
or the like, depending on the input order, in the  
present invention.

In FIG.27, a step S211 decides whether or  
35 not the input is an nth input. In the case shown in  
FIG.26, a decision is made to determine whether or not  
the input is the fourth input and that the coordinates

1 of the 4 points have been input. If the decision  
result in the step S211 is YES, the process advances  
to a step S213. On the other hand, the process  
advances to a step S212 if the decision result in the  
5 step S211 is NO.

The step S212 decides whether or not the  
input has ended, by discriminating whether or not the  
coordinate within an end region at the bottom left  
corner of the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like  
10 is input. The process returns to the step S211 if the  
decision result in the step S212 is NO. If the  
decision result in the step S212 is YES, a step S217  
compares the number of inputs and the number of  
registered data or the number of registrations. A  
15 step 3 decides whether or not the number of inputs  
and the number of registered data match, and an ID  
authentication output is made if the compared numbers  
match while a non-match output is made if the compared  
numbers do not match.

20 The step S213 saves the input coordinate.

A step S214 compares the number of inputs  
and the number of registered data or the number of  
registrations.

A step S215 decides whether or not the  
25 number of inputs exceeds the number of registered  
data. If the decision result in the step S215 is YES,  
a non-match output is made. On the other hand, the  
process advances to a step S216 if the decision result  
in the step S215 is NO.

30 The step S216 compares the nth input and the  
registered data.

A step S219 decides whether or not the data  
compared in the step S216 match. If the decision  
result in the step S219 is YES, the process returns to  
35 the step S211 so as to wait for the next input. If  
the decision result in the step S219 is NO, a non-  
match output is made.

1                   Therefore, the end of the coordinate input  
is detected if the decision result in the step S212 is  
YES by detecting the coordinate input from the  
specific region of the tablet 21, the touch panel or  
5 the like, and not based on the time out. In addition,  
the input coordinates are successively compared with  
the registered data in the input order, and the ID  
authentication output is made when the compared data  
match while the non-match output is made when the  
10 compared data do not match.

FIG.28 is a diagram for explaining the  
process of increasing the number of IDs to be  
authenticated in the present invention. The  
registered data in this case include the following  
15 contents.

In FIG.28, the point Nos. indicate the  
numbers sequentially assigned to the coordinates which  
are input by pushing the positions of the holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 in FIG.24A  
20 or FIG.26. In this particular case, it is assumed for  
the sake of convenience that there are 4 point Nos. 1  
through 4.

The detected coordinates are the coordinates  
(x1, y1), (x2, y2), (x3, y3) and (x4, y4) which are  
25 detected at the point Nos. 1 through 4.

The card position detection coordinates are  
obtained as shown based on the coordinate values of  
the card origin (x00, y00) at the bottom left corner  
of the card 34 and the other specific point (x01,  
30 y01), and the inclinations  $\sin\Delta\theta$  and  $\cos\Delta\theta$  and the  
distance  $l_0$  between the positioning holes or the like  
are obtained. The software ten-key comparison  
coordinates are obtained by converting the coordinates  
(x1, y1), (x2, y2), (x3, y3) and (x4, y4) at the 4  
35 point Nos. 1 through 4 into coordinate values (x1',  
y1'), (x2', y2'), (x3', y3') and (x4', y4') on the  
software ten-key based on the card position detection

1 coordinates using the formulas shown in FIG.28.

The registered coordinates correspond to the coordinates which are detected.

In this case, the software ten-key is not  
5 used. In the case where the software ten-key is used and 4 rows x 10 columns of keys are provided, 1 arbitrary key (number) is selected from each row. Accordingly, there are  $10^4=10000$  combinations of keys (numbers). On the other hand, in the case where no  
10 software ten-key is used, the restriction to select 1 hole or the like from each row is removed, and the first input is made by selecting an arbitrary 1 of 40 holes or the like, the second input is made by selecting an arbitrary 1 of the remaining 39 holes or  
15 the like, and so on, so that there are  $40 \times 39 \times 38 \times 37 = 2193360$  combinations. The point which is once selected is excluded from the subsequent selection because there is a possibility of the same coordinate being input a plurality of times due to a bouncing of  
20 the pen when the pen pushes the position of the hole or the like. When the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 judges that the input coordinates match the registered data, the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 outputs a corresponding key code which  
25 is registered separately.

On the other hand, when 4 rows x 10 columns of keys of the software ten-key are set in a virtual manner on the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like in correspondence with the card origin (x00, y00) at  
30 the bottom left corner of the card and the other specific point (x01, y01) at the bottom right corner of the card, arbitrary 4 holes or openings, cutouts or marks are selected from all of the 4 rows x 10 columns of corresponding keys. Hence, if the ID is input in 4  
35 digits of a decimal number, there are a total of  $40 \times 39 \times 38 \times 37 = 2193360$  combinations for the ID, which is 219 times the number of combinations for the ID if

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1 the ID is successively input by use of the  
conventional ten-key. In this case, if a total of 2  
holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card are  
used as the card origin and the other specific point,  
5 the ID can be input using the remaining 38 holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks of the card, and there are  
a total of  $38 \times 37 \times 36 \times 35 = 1771560$  combinations for the  
ID, which is 177 times the number of combinations for  
the ID if the ID is successively input by use of the  
10 conventional ten-key.

Therefore, the software ten-key can be set  
in a virtual manner on the tablet 21, the touch panel  
or the like and not displayed, by placing the card on  
the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like and  
15 specifying arbitrary 2 points on the card, such as the  
card origin (x00, y00) at the bottom left corner of  
the card and the other specific point at the bottom  
right corner of the card. By inputting the  
coordinates from the software ten-key and converting  
20 the input coordinates into the numerical values based  
on the input coordinate values, it is possible to  
considerably increase the number of combinations of  
the ID compared to the conventional case which inputs  
the coordinates by pushing the ten-key. For example,  
25 the reliability can be improved to several hundred  
time or more as compared to the conventional case, and  
it is possible to improve the reliability of the  
security and to prevent the ID from being easily  
stolen by a third party.

30 FIG.29 shows a first application of the  
present invention. In this first application, the  
present invention is applied to the pen PC (pen input  
type personal computer). A card such as the card (or  
ID card) 34 is placed on the screen 32 of the pen PC,  
35 and the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the  
card are pushed by the pen 33. The input coordinates  
are detected by the transparent coordinate detector



1 arranged on the screen 32 or, in the case of the  
electromagnetic induction type, by the non-transparent  
coordinate detector arranged below the screen 32. The  
authentication is made by comparing the input  
5 coordinates and the registered ID as described above.  
The card frame may be displayed on the screen 32, so  
that the card 34 is placed within the displayed card  
frame and the coordinates are input by pushing the  
positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks  
10 of the card 34 by the pen 33. Alternatively, instead  
of displaying the card frame, it is possible to set  
the card frame or the frame of the software ten-key in  
a virtual manner based on the pushing of the positions  
of predetermined one or plurality of holes or  
15 openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 by the pen  
33. In any case, the input coordinates are detected  
based on the positions of the holes or openings,  
cutouts or marks of the card 34 pushed by the pen 33  
with reference to the displayed frame or the frame  
20 which is set in a virtual manner within the computer  
system, and the authentication is made by comparing  
the input coordinates and the registered coordinates  
or registered data.

FIG.30 shows a second application of the  
25 present invention. The pen input type computer 41  
shown in FIG.30 which is portable has already been  
developed. The pen input type computer 41 is mounted  
with the display part 42 made of a thin liquid crystal  
display panel having B5 or A4 size, for example. A  
30 transparent touch panel which is not shown is provided  
to cover the front face of this display part 42. When  
the input pen 43 is moved to a close proximity of,  
touches or, lightly pushes on this touch panel, it is  
possible to detect the coordinate indicated by the pen  
35 43. The display part 42 is of course not limited to  
the liquid crystal display, and the present invention  
is similarly applicable to cases where the display

1 part 42 is made of a plasma discharge panel or a CRT.  
The pen input type computer 41 may have an internal  
structure shown in FIG.1, for example. In addition,  
the present invention is not only applicable to the  
5 pen input type computer 41, but is similarly  
applicable to a word processor, an electronic notebook  
or diary, a desk top apparatus coupled to a coordinate  
detecting apparatus, and various kinds of programmable  
apparatuses having a coordinate detecting apparatus  
10 such as cash dispensers. Furthermore, the types of  
computer input roughly include the resistor layer  
type, the electrostatic coupling type and the  
electromagnetic induction type, but the present  
invention may employ any of such types of computer  
15 input. In the case of the electromagnetic induction  
type, the coordinate detector which is arranged below  
the screen such as the liquid crystal display detects  
the coordinate by sensing the magnetism of the pen or  
stylus. Moreover, the input is not limited to a pen  
20 input, and the present invention is applicable to a  
touch panel or the like which receives an input by the  
user's finger tips.

In another embodiment of the present  
invention, a program for making a computer carry out  
25 the user authentication method of the present  
invention described above is stored in a computer  
readable storage medium. In other words, the program  
for making the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4  
shown in FIG.1 or, the CPU 1 and the coordinate  
30 detecting microcomputer 4 or, a single CPU which  
realizes the functions of the CPU 1 and the coordinate  
detecting microcomputer 4, carry out the user  
authentication method of the present invention  
described above is stored in the storage medium such  
35 as the CD-ROM 8a and the floppy disk 9a. The storage  
medium is of course not limited to the CD-ROM and the  
floppy disk, and may be any kind of storage medium

1 capable of storing the program, including  
semiconductor memory devices such as a ROM, an EPROM,  
an EEPROM and a RAM, various disks such as an optical  
disk, a magneto-optic disk and a magnetic disk, and a  
5 card shaped recording medium.

Next, a description will be given of the  
user authentication card according to the present  
invention, by referring to FIGS.31 through 34.

FIG.31 is a diagram showing a first  
10 embodiment of the user authentication card. In  
FIG.31, a card 34-1 has a cutout 341 at a top right  
corner, and an ID input region 350 at a central  
portion. This ID input region 350 is provided with  
the holes or openings, cutouts or marks for inputting  
15 the user ID or, the perforated parts which may be  
punched out as described above in conjunction with  
FIGS.15A and 15B. By making the shape of the card 34-  
1 asymmetrical with respect to the top and bottom and  
to the right and left, the user can easily recognize  
20 the front and back sides and the top and bottom of the  
card 34-1. In the case of the card 34-1 shown in  
FIG.31, the user is notified in advance that the card  
34-1 should be placed on the screen of the coordinate  
detector in a direction such that the cutout 341 of  
25 the card 34-1 is located at the top right corner of  
the card 34-1. Accordingly, the front and back sides  
and the top and bottom of the card 34-1 are  
automatically arranged in the correct position when  
the user places the card 34-1 on the screen of the  
30 coordinate detector so that the cutout 341 is located  
at the top right corner of the card 34-1. For this  
reason, it is possible to positively prevent an  
erroneous input of the user ID which would occur if  
the front and back sides and the top and bottom of the  
35 card 34-1 were arranged in an incorrect position.

In order to input the user ID or the like,  
it is sufficient if the coordinate can be specified.

1 Hence, the hole may penetrate the card or, the hole  
may be a cavity which does not penetrate the card, as  
long as the coordinate can be specified. In other  
words, the card may be provided with an opening, a  
5 hole in the form of a cavity, a penetrating hole, a  
cutout, a printed mark, a projection or the like. In  
the case of the pen PC which will be described later,  
there are the resistor layer type, electrostatic  
coupling type, electromagnetic induction type and the  
10 like. For example, in the case of the electromagnetic  
induction type, the coordinate is detected by sensing  
magnetism of a pen (or stylus) by a coordinate  
detector which is arranged below the screen, and the  
magnetism can be sensed even if the pen does not make  
15 direct contact with the screen. Hence, in this case,  
the card does not necessarily have to be provided with  
a penetrating hole, and the hole may be a cavity or  
the like which does not penetrate the card. In  
addition, a mark may be provided on the card in place  
20 of the hole.

FIGS.32A and 32B respectively are diagrams  
showing a second embodiment of the user authentication  
card. As shown in FIG.32A, a mark 342 made up of an  
indication "A" to indicate the front side is printed  
25 on the front side of a card 34-2. In addition, a mark  
343 made up of an indication "B" to indicate the back  
side is printed on the back side of the card 34-2 as  
shown in FIG.32B. For example, it is possible to omit  
the mark 343 indicating the back side, and to provide  
30 a mark on only one of the front and back sides of the  
card 34-2. In addition, the marks 342 and 343 may be  
formed on the card 34-2 as a variation in geometrical  
configuration such as a cavity or a projection. The  
ID input region 350 at a central portion of the card  
35 34-2. This ID input region 350 is provided with the  
holes or openings, cutouts or marks for inputting the  
user ID or, the perforated parts which may be punched

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1 out and removed as described above in conjunction with  
FIGS.15A and 15B. When placing the card 34-2 on the  
screen, the user arranges the card 34-2 in a direction  
such that the mark 342 can be read correctly as "A".  
5 Accordingly, the front and back sides and the top and  
bottom of the card 34-2 are automatically arranged in  
the correct position when the user places the card 34-  
2 on the screen of the coordinate detector so that the  
mark 342 can be read correctly as "A", and for this  
10 reason, it is possible to positively prevent an  
erroneous input of the user ID which would occur if  
the front and back sides and the top and bottom of the  
card 34-2 were arranged in an incorrect position.

In the case where the screen is constructed  
15 so that the coordinate input is only possible when a  
pen or the like makes direct contact with the screen,  
the ID input region 350 of the cards 34-1 and 34-2  
shown in FIGS.31 and 32 includes a plurality of  
discontinuous holes, openings, cutouts or, perforated  
20 parts which may be punched out and removed as  
described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B.  
In this case, the cards 34-1 and 34-2 may be made of a  
transparent material or a non-transparent material.  
On the other hand, in the case where the screen is  
25 constructed so that the coordinate input is possible  
even when a pen or the like does not make direct  
contact with the screen, the ID input region 350 of  
the cards 34-1 and 34-2 includes a plurality of  
discontinuous holes, openings, cutouts, marks or,  
30 perforated parts which may be punched out and removed  
as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and  
15B. In this case, the cards 34-1 and 34-2 may be  
made of a transparent material or a non-transparent  
material.

35 FIG.33 is a diagram showing a third  
embodiment of the user authentication card. In  
FIG.33, holes 344a and 344b are formed at positions

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1 asymmetrical to the top and bottom and to the right  
and left of a card 34-3. The ID input region 350 is  
provided at a central portion of the card 34-3. This  
ID input region 350 is provided with the holes or  
5 openings, cutouts or marks for inputting the user ID  
or, the perforated parts which may be punched out as  
described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B.  
As described above in conjunction with FIGS.5A and 5B,  
the holes 344a and 344b are used when inputting data  
10 with respect to the position of the card 34-3 to the  
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. In addition,  
the hole 344a formed at the top right corner of the  
card 34-3 also functions as a direction specifying  
means for enabling the user to correctly recognize the  
15 front and back sides and the top and bottom of the  
card 34-3, similarly to the card shown in FIG.31 or  
FIGS.32A and 32B. By making the positions of the  
holes 344a and 344b asymmetrical to the top and bottom  
and to the right and left of the card 34-3, the user  
20 can easily and correctly recognize the front and back  
sides and the top and bottom of the card 34-3. In the  
case of the card 34-3 shown in FIG.33, the user is  
notified in advance that the card 34-3 should be  
placed on the screen of the coordinate detector in a  
25 direction such that the hole 344a of the card 34-3 is  
located at the top right corner of the card 34-3.  
Accordingly, the front and back sides and the top and  
bottom of the card 34-3 are automatically arranged in  
the correct position when the user places the card 34-  
30 3 on the screen of the coordinate detector so that the  
hole 344a is located at the top right corner of the  
card 34-3. For this reason, it is possible to  
positively prevent an erroneous input of the user ID  
which would occur if the front and back sides and the  
35 top and bottom of the card 34-3 were arranged in an  
incorrect position.

FIG.34 is a diagram showing a fourth

1 embodiment of the user authentication card. In  
FIG.34, marks 345a and 345b are formed at positions  
asymmetrical to the top and bottom and to the right  
and left of a card 34-4. The ID input region 350 is  
5 provided at a central portion of the card 34-4. This  
ID input region 350 is provided with the holes or  
openings, cutouts or marks for inputting the user ID  
or, the perforated parts which may be punched out as  
described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B.  
10 As described above in conjunction with FIGS.5A and 5B,  
the marks 345a and 345b are used when inputting data  
with respect to the position of the card 34-4 to the  
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. In addition,  
the mark 345a formed at the top right corner of the  
15 card 34-4 also functions as a direction specifying  
means for enabling the user to correctly recognize the  
front and back sides and the top and bottom of the  
card 34-4, similarly to the card shown in FIG.31 or  
FIGS.32A and 32B. By making the positions of the  
20 marks 345a and 345b asymmetrical to the top and bottom  
and to the right and left of the card 34-4, the user  
can easily and correctly recognize the front and back  
sides and the top and bottom of the card 34-4. In the  
case of the card 34-4 shown in FIG.34, the user is  
25 notified in advance that the card 34-4 should be  
placed on the screen of the coordinate detector in a  
direction such that the mark 345a of the card 34-4 is  
located at the top right corner of the card 34-4.  
Accordingly, the front and back sides and the top and  
30 bottom of the card 34-4 are automatically arranged in  
the correct position when the user places the card 34-  
4 on the screen of the coordinate detector so that the  
mark 345a is located at the top right corner of the  
card 34-4. For this reason, it is possible to  
35 positively prevent an erroneous input of the user ID  
which would occur if the front and back sides and the  
top and bottom of the card 34-4 were arranged in an

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1 incorrect position.

In the case where the screen is constructed so that the coordinate input is only possible when a pen or the like makes direct contact with the screen, the ID input region 350 of the cards 34-3 and 34-4 shown in FIGS.33 and 34 includes a plurality of discontinuous holes, openings, cutouts or, perforated parts which may be punched out and removed as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B. In this case, the cards 34-3 and 34-4 may be made of a transparent material or a non-transparent material. On the other hand, in the case where the screen is constructed so that the coordinate input is possible even when a pen or the like does not make direct contact with the screen, the ID input region 350 of the cards 34-3 and 34-4 includes a plurality of discontinuous holes, openings, cutouts, marks or, perforated parts which may be punched out and removed as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B. In this case, the cards 34-3 and 34-4 may be made of a transparent material or a non-transparent material.

In a case where the position marker displayed on the screen is displayed at a position which falls within the external contour of the card, it is desirable that the card is made of a transparent material. In this case, the displayed position marker becomes visible through the card, and it is easy to match the positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card to the corresponding position markers while moving the card on the screen with respect to the displayed position markers.

Of course, it is possible to arbitrarily combine the various embodiments of the card described above, so that the holes or openings, cutouts, marks and/or perforated parts which may be punched out and removed coexist on the card.

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1                   Therefore, since the present invention makes  
the authentication by collating the coordinate pattern  
which is input via the holes, cutouts or the like of  
the card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is  
5 possible to improve the reliability of the security by  
use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the  
security with the high reliability can be achieved  
simply by a portable card set with the key.

                  Further, the present invention is not  
10 limited to these embodiments, but various variations  
and modifications may be made without departing from  
the scope of the present invention.

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